

correct disbursement of the payment. No payment shall be made until OWCP has made a determination concerning the survivors related to a respective claim for benefits.

(e) Compensation for consequential illness or disease is limited to payment of medical benefits for that illness or disease.

(f) Rejected compensation payments, or shares of compensation payments, shall not be distributed to other eligible surviving beneficiaries, but shall be returned to the Fund for use in paying other claims.

(g) Upon receipt of the Acceptance of Payment Form, OWCP shall authorize the appropriate authorities to issue a check to the claimant or each surviving eligible beneficiary who has accepted payment out of the funds appropriated for this purpose.

(h) Multiple payments:

(1) No claimant may receive more than one lump-sum payment under these regulations for any occupational illnesses he or she contracted. However, he or she may also receive one lump-sum payment for each claimant for whom he or she qualifies as an eligible surviving beneficiary.

(2) An eligible surviving beneficiary, who is not also a claimant, may receive one lump-sum payment for each claimant for whom he or she qualifies as an eligible surviving beneficiary.

§ 30.506 What compensation will be provided to claimants who only establish beryllium sensitivity?

A covered employee whose sole occupational illness is beryllium sensitivity shall receive beryllium sensitivity monitoring. The establishment of beryllium sensitivity does not entitle the covered employee to any lump-sum payment or other medical benefits provided for under the EEOICPA.

§ 30.507 What is beryllium sensitivity monitoring?

Beryllium sensitivity monitoring shall consist of medical examinations to confirm and monitor the extent and nature of the individual's beryllium sensitivity. Monitoring shall also include regular medical examinations, including diagnostic testing to deter-

mine whether the individual has established chronic beryllium disease.

OVERPAYMENTS

§ 30.510 How does OWCP notify an individual of a payment made on a claim?

(a) In addition to providing narrative descriptions to recipients of benefits paid or payable, OWCP includes on each check a clear indication of the reason the payment is being made. For payments sent by electronic funds transfer (EFT), a notification of the date and amount of payment appears on the statement from the recipient's financial institution.

(b) By these means, OWCP puts the recipient on notice that a payment was made and the amount of the payment. If the amount received differs from the amount indicated on the written notice or bank statement, the recipient is responsible for notifying OWCP of the difference. Absent affirmative evidence to the contrary, the beneficiary will be presumed to have received the notice of payment, whether mailed or transmitted electronically.

§ 30.511 What is an "overpayment" for purposes of the EEOICPA?

An "overpayment" is any amount of compensation paid under sections 3628(a)(1) or 3630(a) of the EEOICPA to a recipient that constitutes:

(a) Payment where no amount is payable under this part; or

(b) Payment in excess of the correct amount determined by OWCP.

§ 30.512 How does OWCP determine that a beneficiary owes a debt as the result of the creation of an overpayment?

OWCP will notify the beneficiary of the existence and amount of any overpayment, and request the beneficiary to voluntarily return the overpaid amount or provide OWCP with evidence and/or argument contesting the existence or amount of an overpayment. Within 30 days of the issuance of such notification, a beneficiary who believes that OWCP made a mistake in determining the fact or amount of an overpayment may submit written comments and documentation in support of